

1. A method of treating a subterranean formation penetrated by a wellbore, comprising the steps of:
 - providing a tool comprising a material that breaks up or dissolves in the presence of an acid;
 - inserting the tool in the wellbore for performing a function in the wellbore; and
 - introducing the acid to the tool to break up or dissolve the tool.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the acid comprises a mineral acid.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises at least one metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminum, zinc, iron, tin, and lead.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein:
 - the tool comprises a metal; and
 - the acid comprises a mineral acid that reacts with the metal.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein:
 - at least a portion of the tool comprises at least one metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminum, zinc, iron, tin, and lead; and
 - the acid comprises a mineral acid that reacts with the metal.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the metal is magnesium.
7. The method of claim 6 wherein the mineral acid comprises hydrochloric acid.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein the tool establishes a seal in the wellbore to isolate a zone in the wellbore.
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the tool seals the interface between the tool and the wellbore.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:
providing a casing in the wellbore; and
perforating the casing to permit the flow of fluids from the formation, through the perforations, into the wellbore, through the tool, and to the ground surface.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the step of perforating is after the step of inserting and before the step of introducing.
12. The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of pumping a fracturing/stimulation fluid into the wellbore for passing into the formation for promoting the flow of production fluids from the formation.
13. The method of claim 12 where the fracturing/stimulation fluid is pumped into the wellbore after the step of inserting and before the step of introducing.
14. The method of claim 1 wherein the tool comprises carbon.

15. A method of treating a subterranean formation penetrated by a wellbore, comprising the steps of:

providing a tool comprising a material that breaks up or dissolves in the presence of an acid;

inserting the tool at a predetermined location in the wellbore to seal the interface between the tool and the wellbore;

introducing a fracturing/stimulation fluid into the wellbore for passing into the formation for promoting the flow of production fluids from the formation; and

introducing the acid to the tool to break up or dissolve the tool.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the acid comprises a mineral acid.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the tool comprises at least one metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminum, zinc, iron, tin, and lead.

18. The method of claim 15 wherein:
the tool comprises a metal; and
the acid comprises a mineral acid that reacts with the metal.

19. The method of claim 15 wherein:
at least a portion of the tool comprises at least one metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminum, zinc, iron, tin, and lead; and
the acid comprises a mineral acid that reacts with the metal.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the metal is magnesium.

21. The method of claim 19 wherein the mineral acid comprises hydrochloric acid.

22. The method of claim 15 further comprising the steps of:
providing a casing in the wellbore; and
perforating the casing to permit the flow of fluids from the formation, through the perforations, into the wellbore, through the tool, and to the ground surface.
23. The method of claim 22 wherein the step of perforating is after the step of inserting and before the step of introducing.
24. The method of claim 15 wherein the fracturing/stimulation fluid is introduced above the tool.
25. The method of claim 15 wherein the fracturing/stimulation fluid is introduced into the wellbore after the step of inserting.
26. The method of claim 15 wherein the tool comprises carbon.

27. A downhole tool comprising a plurality of components at least a portion of which comprise a material that breaks up or dissolves in the presence of an acid so that the tool can be removed from a wellbore by introducing the acid to the tool in the wellbore.
28. The tool of claim 27 wherein:
the tool comprises at least one metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, aluminum, zinc, iron, tin, and lead; and
the acid comprises a mineral acid.
29. The tool of claim 28 wherein the metal is magnesium.
30. The tool of claim 29 wherein the acid comprises hydrochloric acid.
31. The tool of claim 27 wherein at least one of the components is a sealing device for establishing a seal in the wellbore to isolate a zone in the wellbore.